

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7192

BILL NUMBER: HB 1280

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 24, 2015

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Deregulation of K-12 Education.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Truitt

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X **GENERAL**
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill makes amendments to or repeals certain provisions that:

1. Require the Department of Education (DOE) to review school construction plans;
2. Provide the State Board of Education (State Board) authority to make rules and guidelines for school media centers and libraries;
3. Provide the State Board authority to make rules governing cheerleading;
4. Require certain military family reporting;
5. Require certain qualifications for school social workers;
6. Require professional development as part of a school improvement plan;
7. Pertain to restraint and seclusion policies;
8. Pertain to annual performance reports;
9. Pertain to metropolitan school districts;
10. Require the reporting of, other than ISTEP program results, standardized test results;
11. Require certain tuition support reporting;
12. Relate to curricular materials;
13. Establish the number of members on a case review panel for athletics;
14. Require schools to verify certain claims over \$100;
15. Pertain to waivers of notices for meetings of the governing body;
16. Pertain to school board terms and vacancies;
17. Pertain to teacher contracts;
18. Pertain to Arbor Day;
19. Sets requirements on how Performance Based Awards may be used by schools;
20. Require mandatory accreditation of schools; and
21. Relate to a school's strategic and continuous school improvement plan.

Effective Date: July 1, 2015.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *School Construction:* The Department of Education (DOE) would not have to review plans or specifications for the construction, alteration, or repair of school buildings. The savings to the state is probably minor.

Media Center Rules: Removing the requirement that the State Board make rules and guidelines for school media centers and libraries should have minor fiscal impact.

Cheerleading Safety Rules: Removing the requirement that the State Board establish and enforce standards and guidelines concerning the safety of cheerleading activities should have minor fiscal impact.

Military Family Reporting: The DOE would not have to create a unique identifier for each student whose parent is in the military. The savings are probably minor.

School Accreditation: The bill could reduce state accreditation expenditures depending on how many school corporations and nonpublic schools choose not to participate in the voluntary accreditation program. The DOE has issued 2,114 accreditation ratings to public and nonpublic schools. Currently, accreditation is predominately determined by performance for the previous academic year and compliance with legal standards.

Restraint and Seclusion Commission: The bill repeals the Restraint and Seclusion Commission. The commission was created in 2013 to draft rules and create a model plan. The commission has developed rules and a model plan. The commission has 9 members. Those members who are not state employees are entitled to salary per diem as well as reimbursement for traveling and other expenses.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *School Construction:* The bill could reduce the time needed for a school corporation to implement construction plans. The savings are probably minor.

Media Center Rules: Removing the requirement that the State Board make rules and guidelines for school media centers and libraries should have minor fiscal impact. Schools would have greater flexibility in establishing and maintaining their media centers and libraries.

Military Family Reporting: Schools would not have to determine if a student's parent was in the military and provide a list of the students to the DOE. The savings are probably minor.

Professional Development: Not requiring professional development to be part of a school's strategic and continuous school improvement plan could reduce the cost of developing the plan.

School Accreditation: Making accreditation voluntary could reduce school expenditures.

Annual Performance Report: The bill repeals the requirements that schools include the following in their Annual Performance Report. Schools could have some reduction in reporting costs. The savings are probably minor.

1. The percentage of grade 8 students enrolled in algebra 1.

2. School safety, including:
 - a. The number of students receiving suspension or expulsion for the possession of alcohol, drugs, or weapons.
 - b. The number reported arrests on school property.
 - c. The number of bullying incidents.
3. Technology accessibility and use of technology in instruction.
4. The number and percentage of each of the following:
 - a. Teachers who are certified employees.
 - b. Teachers who teach in their licensed subject area.
 - c. Teachers with national board certification.
5. The number of student driver's licenses revoked.
6. Other indicators of performance as recommended by the Education Roundtable.

School Social Workers: The bill repeals the requirement that a social worker holds a master's degree in social work or that the social worker agrees to obtain the degree. The bill could make it easier for schools to hire social workers.

Annual Report: The school annual report would have to include only the results of the ISTEP programs testing and end of course assessments and not the results of other standardized tests. The provision could reduce the cost of generating the annual report. The savings are probably minor.

Claims over \$100: A verification, other than an itemized invoice, would not be required for any claim. Previously it was not required on claims of under \$100. This provision could reduce school administrative costs.

Waivers of Notices for Meetings: The bill removes the requirement that a waiver must state the purpose of the meeting if the waiver of a meeting notice is executed after the meeting. This provision should have no fiscal impact.

School Board Terms and Vacancies: The bill makes the process of filling a school board vacancy due to the death of a member the same for all school boards. The provision should have no fiscal impact.

Out of State or Country Students: Schools would not have to report information on students that have legal settlement in another state or country. The provision should be a minor savings in reporting costs.

Curricular Materials: The bill removes the requirement that schools purchase curricular materials from a publisher. It also repeals a provision that curricular materials are stored for 3 years and a list of the stored materials be sent to the DOE. The bill removes the petition process for establishing an elementary or high school library for curricular materials. It removes the requirement that curricular materials be selected for use on a 6-year cycle. The provisions could reduce school expenditures.

Interscholastic Athletic Associations Case Review Panel: The bill removes the requirement that the case review panel consists of 9 members. The provision should have no fiscal impact.

Teacher Contracts: The bill changes the entity that prescribes the teacher's contract form from the state superintendent to the local school board. It removes the requirement that a contract is continued for a teacher or superintendent if cancellation notice is not given by a specific time. The bill also changes the weight for attainment of additional degrees in the calculation of a teacher's salary increase or increment that would be

determined by the corporation. Currently it is included in the years of experience calculation.

Arbor Day: The bill removes the requirement that schools observe the last Friday of April as Arbor Day. The provision should have no fiscal impact.

Strategic and Continuous School Improvement Plan: The bill removes the requirement of a school's strategic and continuous school improvement plan. The schools could determine the form and content of the plan. The provision could reduce school expenditures and make the plans more school centered. The savings are probably minor.

Performance Based Awards: The bill allows the Performance Based Award funding administered by the DOE to be used for any purpose. Currently, the funding cannot be used for athletics, salaries, or bonuses for school personnel. The bill could increase the use of the award.

Metropolitan School Districts: The bill deletes the default organization of governing body districts for a newly created metropolitan school district. The resolution creating the new district would include how the new governing body districts would be set up. There are currently about 18 metropolitan school districts. The provision should have no fiscal impact.

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: State Board of Education; Department of Education.

Local Agencies Affected: Public and nonpublic schools.

Information Sources:

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